PETERSBURG INTELLIGENCER.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY, BY *JOHN DICKSON* AND *EDWARD PESCUD*, PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA—(PRICE FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.)

[NUMBER 1511.] FRIDAY, JUNE 15th, 1804. [18th YEAR.]

NOTICE.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Mutual Assurance Society, held at the General Office on the 18th of May, 1804.

WHEREAS the power of varying and altering the rates of the Premiums on Insurances made by this Society is vested in the General Meeting only of the Members thereof, and not in the Board of Directors, and it being the opinion of this board that experience has evinced that the risk on insuring wooden buildings in towns and in the country compared with the present relative rates of the premiums on such insurances is unequal, Therefore,

Resolved, That Declarations (not yet approved of or hereafter offered) for Insurance of wooden buildings, situated in towns established by law, shall be suspended until the day next after the adjournment of the next General Meeting of the members of the said society, or until further order of this board.

Resolved, that the foregoing Resolution be published twice in each paper printed in this state.

A true copy from the Records.

W. F. AST.

No. 2—*Adopted the 8th May*, 1804.

Messrs. Edmund Randolph and John Wickham having been consulted by the President of this Board in pursuance of their resolution adopted at their last meeting, and having expressed their opinions, which have been read and considered by this Board:

Resolved, as the opinion of this Board, that where any building or buildings has or have been declared for insurance prior to the 6th day of January, 1800, by a person having no greater interest or estate therein than as tenant for life or for years, and in such declaration such particular interest or estate has not been specified before the issuing of a policy on such declaration, and notwithstanding the premium or premiums, and quotas may have been paid, such building or buildings ought not to be considered as insured nor ought the society to be liable for any loss thereon by fire. But such premiums and quotas with interest thereon from the time of payment, shall on application be returned to the person or persons so improperly declaring for insurance as aforesaid.

2dly. That when any building or buildings has or have been declared for prior to the 6th day of January, 1800, by a person having no greater interest or estate therein than as tenant for life or for years, and in such declaration such particular interest or estate has been specified, before the issuing of a policy on such declaration, and notwithstanding the premium or premiums and quotas may have been paid, unless the remaindermen or reversioner in such interest or estate, shall also have joined with such tenant for life or for years in such declaration, or in some declaration supplementary thereto, agreeable to the rules and regulations of the said society, the society ought not to be liable for any loss thereon by fire, except to the tenant for life or for years, so declaring the true nature of his interest or estate as aforesaid, nor to any greater extent than may be justly proportionate to the value of the particular interest or estate of such tenant compared with the value of the estate in fee simple.

Signed, WILLIAM FOUSHEE, *pres'd.*

(A Copy.)

Passed on the 25th May, 1804. P. M

Resolved, that all those who have claimed or may claim compensation for losses sustained by fire shall produce or cause to be produced their original title, papers or authenticated copies thereof proving the right to the lands and houses destroyed before payment shall be made for the same.

Resolved, that the Board of Directors will not respect, admit, or receive as genuine any letter or instrument in writing, or deed whereby any person or persons shall be constituted attorney or attornies for any other person or persons to receive any money belonging to this society, whether the same shall be claimed for a loss on buildings by fire, or on any other account whatever, unless such letter or instrument in writing or deed shall have been acknowledged by the person or persons making the same, or proved by a witness before some justice of the peace or the Mayor of a city or corporation, or some notary public, and duly authenticated by such justice, mayor, or notary public, with the seal of his county or city, or office, affixed in due form.

Signed, WILLIAM FOUSHEE, *pres'd.*

(A Copy.)

Passed the 31st of May, 1804.

Resolved, that the Cashier General is hereby authorised to allow a discount at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on all quotas due on the first day of August next, which may be paid him before that period.

W. F. AST, *Principal Agent M. A. S.*

The above are true extracts from the records of the said society.

W. F. AST, *Principal Agent.*

The printers in this state are requested to insert the above resolutions twice in their respective papers.—Those whom the foregoing resolution may concern, are requested to make their case known to the office as soon as possible, post paid.

W. F. AST, *Principal Agent.*

Richmond May 29, 1804.

BLANK BONDS,

(ELEGANTLY PRINTED)

For Sale at the Office of the Intelligencer.

For Sale,

50 bbls. WHISKEY;
50 do. APPLE BRANDY.

James Dunn.

Petersburg, March 15, 1804. tf

Coffee.

30,000 lbs. first quality,
FOR SALE BY
JAMES DUNN.

Petersburg, March 26, 1804.

Claret.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
A SUPPLY OF
St. Julian Claret,
Of a superior quality, in cases.
D. & M. TROKES.

Petersburg, April 16, 1804.

WILLIAM MOORE, & Co.
HAVE RECEIVED,
Per the Rebecca from London, their Spring Assortment of
MEDICINES,

Confectionary and Perfumery, Paints and Oil, Hatters' Trimmings, Watch-Makers and Silversmiths' Tools, Coach Trimmings, Chariot and Coachee Springs and Steps, Plated Mountings, &c. &c.——Practitioners and Merchants supplied on the lowest terms.

ALSO FOR SALE,

An Elegant Eight Day Clock;
A few neat Time Pices, and Silver Watches.

Bollingbrook Street,
Petersburg, May 15, 1804. } (eptmeorm)

ALL PRIZES!

A LOTTERY

TO BUILD AN
ACADEMY
IN THE
TOWN OF PETERSBURG.
SCHEME.

1 Prize of		$	5000
1 do.			2000
1 do.			1000
2 do.	$ 500		1000
10 do.	100		1000
20 do.	50		1000
25 do.	40		1000
40 do.	25		1000
100 do.	20		2000
300 do.	10		3000
4500 do.	6		27,000
The last drawn ticket on the 5th day,			1000
Do.	Do. 10th,		1000
Do.	Do. 15th,		1500
Do.	Do. last day,		1500

5000 Tickets, at $ 10, is $ 50,000

Of which only five dollars will be received in advance for each ticket—the prizes, subject to a discount of fifteen per cent. will be paid in thirty days after the drawing is completed.

All prizes not applied for within 6 months after the drawing is finished, will be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the institution, and the managers have appointed Mr. John Wilder their treasurer and agent, and pledge themselves to the public for the propriety of his conduct.

Due notice will be given of the time when the drawing will commence, which shall be so soon as the sale of tickets will authorise it.

The dissemination of literature in this country, from various causes, has not hitherto been equal to the wish and expectations of the public; but as an invitation is now given, to raise a fund for the laudable purpose of building an Academy, in a situation convenient to the southern and western parts of this country, it is presumed that the numerous inconveniences and expences incurred by parents, to educate their children, at remote seminaries, will induce them to contribute that aid and support, which a well informed community can afford to so useful an institution.

In a country like this, where a free government is in the 'full tide of successful experiment,' it is also the sacred duty of every individual, to contribute to the promotion of literature; as the loss of liberty in every country, may be always traced to a state of ignorance, and to that apathy, which is the result of a mind incapable of thinking or acting for itself.

Joseph Jones,
Robert Bolling,
James S. Gilliam
John Wilder,
William Wills,
Robert Bircheit,
Roger Atkinson,
William Prentis,
James Campbell,
James Byrne,
William Clarke,
MANAGERS.

March 26, 1804.

N. B. The Managers pledge themselves to the public to draw two hundred and fifty Tickets and no more on the days that a prize is affixed to the last drawn number.

TICKETS

In the above Lottery, to be had of either of the Managers, and at the Office of the Intelligencer.

THE SUBSCRIBER
HAS FOR SALE,

At his Store, in the Brick Building a few doors below the Office of the INTELLIGENCER, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

AMONGST WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:—

Calicoes;
Wide Chintzes;
India Cottons;
Yard wide and 7-8 Irish Linens;
Triangle Silk, damask & Colonade Shawls;
A few pieces Canton Handkerchiefs;
Silk Gloves and Mitts;
Umbrellas and Parasols;
Yellow, blue, and black Nankeens;
English & French Suspenders.

ALSO ON HAND,
A General Assortment of EDGINGS.

☞ The above goods will be sold very low for cash or tobacco.

JAMES STUART.

Petersburg, May 31, 1804.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale by JOHN LE MESSURIER,

FOUR HUNDRED BARRELS
PRIME HERRINGS,
And one hundred Barrels TAR.

Petersburg, May 21, 1804. (tf)

WANTED,

A YOUNG MAN, well acquainted with the Dry Goods business of this place.

JOHN & WM. BELL.

Petersburg, May, 2d 1804.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,

A consignment of 15 tons best Bar Iron a first cost and charges;
Loaf Sugar in Hhds. and Bbls.
Also on hand 1200 bushels best Allum Salt, and a general assortment of Groceries.

RAMBAUT, GERNON, & Co.

Petersburg, May 29th, 1804.

JOHN G. DAVIS,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A quantity of genuine old Madeira and Port Wine;
200 bbls. cut Herrings and Shad;
30 crates Bottles;
Loaf Sugar as usual per the hhd. at the New-York price;
And a very extensive supply of West-India Articles, which he offers for sale on reasonable terms.

Petersburg, April 30, 1804. tf

I AM AUTHORISED TO SELL,

FOUR OR FIVE HUNDRED ACRES OF
LAND

In the county of Prince-George, the property of Colonel WILLIAM DAVIES, of Norfolk.—Persons disposed to purchase, will apply at my office on High Street.

ROBERT HINES.

Petersburg, 31st May, 1804. tf

PUBLIC SALE.

AT one o'clock, on Saturday, the 16th inst. the Subscribers WILL SELL, at Mr. BREWER'S Tavern,

A Valuable Lot

IN RAVENSCROFT,

bounded by the Carolina road, and the street leading up to Mr. JOSEPH HARDING'S, containing about 2 1-2 acres. Also, a young NEGRO MAN, under good character, valuable as an house-servant or as an hostler.

JOHN BELL.
WILLIAM BOWDEN.

Petersburg, 2d June, 1804. (tds)

NOTICE.

JOHN HART,

HAS removed from Old Street, to his house on Bollingbrook, next door to Messrs. Dickson & Pescud's Printing Office, where the Copper, Tin, and Brass Founding Business, will in future be carried on under the firm of JOHN & THEODORE HART—who manufacture as usual,

Copper Stills, with Pewter and Copper Worms,
Harness Mounting,
Hatters' Kettles,
Wash do.
Tea do.
Tin Ware, &c. &c.

ALSO ON HAND,

Patent Shot assorted, per cask or bag.
Cut Nails per cask.

And a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

ALL which they will sell low for cash, or on short and approved CREDIT.

ALL those indebted to JOHN HART, are requested to call and settle their respective balances, either by payment or note.

Petersburg, June 4, 1804.

A FEW TICKETS
IN THE
BELFIELD ACADEMY LOTTERY
ARE STILL ON HAND
At the Office of the Intelligencer.

☞ From the number already sold, and the great demand for the remaining quantity, there is reason to believe, that the drawing will commence in a very short time—*therefore apply before it is too late.*

NOTICE.

THE drawing of the LOTTERY for the benefit of William & Mary College, has been postponed on account of unforeseen circumstances, until the 2d OF JULY; on which day, the commissioners have determined, that *it shall certainly commence.* Those who are desirous of purchasing tickets will no doubt, avail themselves of the intermediate time.

Gentlemen who have been so friendly to the interests of the College as to undertake the disposal of tickets, are hereby *particularly requested* to forward, without delay, to the subscriber, or any other of the commissioners, a list of the tickets sold, and of those remaining on hand. They are also requested to pay the money, which they have received for tickets sold, to either of the following gentlemen, viz. George Tucker of Richmond, Watkins Leigh of Petersburg, Littleton Waller Tazewell of Norfolk, Hugh Mercer of Fredericksburg, or Robert Greenhow of Williamsburg.

Signed by direction of the Commissioners.

J. MADISON, Chairman.

Wm. & Mary College, June 2, 1804.

☞ The Editors of the Petersburg, Fredericksburg and Norfolk papers are requested to insert this notice three times.

WE HAVE FOR SALE,

ON board the ship Yorkshire, at City-Point, 8000 bushels of stoved SALT, one half loose, the other in sacks, which will be sold low if taken from along side.

JAMES & JOHN DUNLOP.

Petersburg, May 7, 1804.

BALTIMORE BAR IRON,

Of the best quality, at the Baltimore price, adding only the charges of importation, for sale by

D. MACKENZIE & Co.

Petersburg, March 26, 1804. tf.

TAKEN UP

By the Subscriber, living on the plantation of James Boyd, in the lower end of Mecklenburg county, (as an overseer) one BAY HORSE, about four feet ten inches high, with a star in his forehead, rubbed on his sides, with traces; supposed to be ten or eleven years old; appraised to sixty dollars.

GEORGE MEANLY.

April 7th, 1804. (3t)

Robin Red-Breast,

A FINE BAY,

15 hands and a half high, imported from England last spring, will stand the ensuing season, at my stable, in Chesterfield county, on Appamattox river, 15 miles above Petersburg to cover mares at twenty five dollars the season, for which notes will be expected, dischargeable by the payment of twenty dollars, on or before the first day of October next—ten dollars the leap, to be paid when the mare is covered, with one dollar for each mare to the groom.—Good and extensive pasturage gratis, having nearly one thousand acres of high and low land in six different enclosures, under strong fences, besides several clover lots. The greatest attention shall be paid to mares left in my care, but will not be liable for accidents or escapes.

PEDIGREE.

Robin Red Breast was got by Sir Peter Teazle, his dam Wren by Woodpecker, his grandam Papillon (Sir Peter's dam) by Snap, his great grandam Miss Cleveland by Regulus, his great, great grandam Midge by a son of Bay Bolton, Bartlett's Childers, Honeywood's Arabian—dam of the two True Blues. Taken from the general Stud Book.

PERFORMANCE.

In 1800 (the only year he run) at Bridgnorth, June 18, 4 mile heats, at four years old, he won the maiden plate, beating Mr. Day's Raginier, by Precipitate, and Mr. Car's Prospect.

The next day, at the same place, 4 mile heats, he came in first and first, but lost the race for the want of a few ounces in weight the last heat.

At New Castle, July 3, he won the members purse of 50l. 4 mile heats, beating Mr. Harrison's Trumpator, and distancing Sir T. Mostyn's Hedera.

At Nantwich, July 10, he won the town purse of 50l. beating Mr. Smith's Sultan, and distancing Sir T. Mostyn's Hedera.

At Warwick, September 2, he won his majesty's plate of 100 guineas, 4 mile heats, beating Lord Donegall's Fugleman, and distancing Mr. Tharm's Marquis.

He won the purse at Litchfield, September 11, 4 mile heats, beating Lord Donegall's bay horse, by Potso's, and distancing Mr. Brooke's Baron Nile, Lord Oxford's Victoria and Mr. Coxe's Cocoa Tree. He never was beaten 4 mile heats except at Bridgnorth, as above stated, where, although was given against him, it was evident he was much the best horse.

THOMAS GOODE

March 15, 1804. tf

NOVELS.

For Sale at Dickson & Pescud's Printing Office....

ST. LEON—a tale of the Sixteenth Century. By William Godwin.

WHAT HAS BEEN: by Mrs. Matthews.

THEODORE CYPHON; or the BENEVOLENT JEW. By George Walker, author of the House of Tynian, Vagahond, &c.

From the *(RICHMOND) ENQUIRER.*

CONCLUSION
OF THE
GLEBE CASE.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Vestry and Church-Wardens of the parish of Manchester, in the county of Chesterfield,
vs.
Overseers of the Poor of the said County.

MR. HAY (Counsel for the Appellee) observed that the parish of Manchester being vacant, the Glebe land held by the late incumbent must be sold in conformity to the act of January 12, 1802; unless the Court should be satisfied that the legislature had no right to pass this law, on account of some prohibition which had been imposed upon them by the state constitution, or that of the United States. Should either of these restrictions be proved to exist, he admitted that the court had the power to declare this law unconstitutional and void. To prove that those restrictions *do* exist, the Counsel for the Appellants had made two points in the cause: they had contended—

1st. That the Glebe in question had been vested in the Protestant Episcopal Church by the act of 1748, and that it had continued to be so vested until the year 1801.

2nd. That the act of 1802 is incompatible with that clause of the constitution of the United States, which declares that no state shall pass any Ex-post-facto law; and also with that clause of our own constitution which distributes the different functions of government into the Legislative, Executive and Judiciary departments.

Mr. Hay proposed to examine, and hoped he should be able to refute, each of those positions.

1. He began by laying down as his 1st *proposition*, that the title of the Glebe lands not only *was not* but *could not be in the Church generally* by virtue of the act of 1748. The reason by which he supported this proposition was, that the Church, established by law in Virginia before the revolution, was not a *corporation* capable of taking by purchase, either legal or equitable rights. Does the establishment of a church by law *necessarily* imply the existence of a *corporate* body? Surely not. A simple reference to the meaning of the *words* themselves will demonstrate that it does not.

The word *Church* is here employed in a figurative sense; its *plain* meaning is, a place or house consecrated by Christians to religious duties. It is however, commonly used as synonymous to *religion*; and by the *established Church* of a country, we mean the established religion of the country; *that* religion which the government *sanctions*. In different countries, the established religion has obtained very different degrees and kinds of political favour. In our own country this *sanction* was awarded to it in two ways: 1st By permitting *its* ministers alone to *preach* its religious doctrine, as was expressly ordained by the act of 1642: or, 2d. by allowing its ministers alone a *support* at the expence of the nation at large, as we see in England at the present day. In no other way was the Episcopal Church established in this country. Take away from it these two privileges, and all its establishment ceases at once.

Now it is obvious that the first of these privileges do not erect the favored sect into a corporate body, altho' it might establish their religion upon the ruin of all other pursuasions.

It is equally obvious, that the last privilge cannot have this effect, in whatever way we may suppose its ministers to have been remunerated; whether by a grant of land attached to their office, or by annual salaries, or by both.

It is admitted, that the persons holding the lands for the *benefit* of the minister might have been a Corporation (or it might not.) It is also true, that the persons vested with the power of raising the salaries, might have been indued with all the attributes of a Corporation. But neither of *these* Corporations, nor any other, which is intended for the promotion of religion or the benefit of ministers, is the same with the established Church itself, or the same with the favored sect itself. The existence of such Corporations does not necessarily prove that the *Church* itself partakes of the rights of a corporate body. In the Church of England, many corporations are to be found among its various grades and members. Its bishops, parsons, vicars and church wardens, partake of this corporate character. But it does not follow, that the Church of England itself has ever been incorporated.

Additional confirmation may be given to this argument, by an important admission from the Appellants themselves. Their bill admits "the justice of destroying that circumstance of the said church which was called the establishment." If we look back to the definition, which we have already laid down of an *established* church, we shall find that this destruction of the establishment will carry along with it all the rights of a corporate body, to which it has ever pretended. If the church in this country derives all its pretensions to being an establishment from the exclusive privilege of preaching and from its endowment at the national expense, it will follow that each of those rights have been given up by this admission. It will follow, that the first section of the act of '76, which gives back to every other sect the first these privileges; and the Bill of Rights, or the law of 1802, which deprives them of the last, have only carried into execution the very idea which that bill itself has conceded; have simply laboured to destroy that very Ecclesiastical establishment, which the appellants themselves have admitted it was just to destroy.

That the church of England or its *adherents* did not constitute a corporate body, will further appear by a reference to the *mode* of *creating* corporate bodies. These are either by an express *charter*, or by a *prescription* which supposes a grant. 1. Bac. 504. 1 Bla. Com. 472.—If the church has received its incorporation in the first of these ways, let the appellants produce *their* charter. Its corporate charter cannot exist in the last way, because prescription cannot apply to a church which did not exist until the year 1534. in the reign of Henry 8.

That the church of England, or the Protestant Episcopal church of Virginia, does not possess the privileges of a corporation will *also* appear from a consideration of the various *incidents* of a corporation. By 1. Bla. 475. a corporation must have a common *seal*; it must have the power of *suing* and *being sued*; of *purchasing* and *holding* lands. Yet not one of these incidents was ever attached, or was ever supposed to belong to the Episcopal Church.

May we not still further confirm this reasoning, by the opinion which the clergy themselves expressed in the year '84? Did they not themselves petition for an act of incorporation? And was not the incorporating act of '84 passed, in consequence of this petition? 1st line of act 1784.

Since then from the definition of an established church, the Protestant church in this country was not *necessarily* a corporate body; since the very bill of the appellants goes to prove that all its rights were destroyed with the establishment itself; since neither from the *mode* of creating a corporation, nor from the *incidents* which are attached to one, can the Protestant Episcopal Church be considered as a corporate body; since the very petition of the clergy themselves, and the incorporating act of '84, admit that it had not *before* possessed that character, we must conclude that the *church itself* was not a corporation, although the establishment itself might have comprehended other corporate bodies, which had been instituted for the purpose of supporting the system. As the *church* then was not a *corporate* body, and as it was not a *natural* body, Mr. Hay concluded his first proposition to be true; which was, that the title to this Glebe not only *was not*, but *could not be* in the *church* itself. Nor was it, said Mr. H. in the *vestries*.

This was the *second proposition*, which he intended to support. It does not appear from the statement in the bill, from the answer, or any historical document, that the present appellants ever had a legal title to the land in question. The only fact which appears, is that by the act of 1748, the vestry, to whom the act of 1661, had allowed a perpetual succession, were empowered among other things, to purchase Glebe lands for the use of the ministers. But to *whom* was the *conveyance* made in this case? It is not stated to have been made to the vestry. Is not this itself a sufficient refutation to the claims of the vestry: Surely the court will not *presume* that it was made to them. It is never the duty of a court to presume facts for the plaintiff. But even were this presumption made by the court, it would add very little strength indeed to the pretensions of the claimants. Had the deeds been made to the vestries, they could not have continued to hold the property, because it would have violated the legal maxim, that a corporation aggregate cannot be seised to an use, 2. Bla. Com. 329.—The conveyance of the Glebe land must have been therefore made to the parson himself, or to some person who *could be seised to an use*. This imperfection of title in the vestries was well understood, since several provisions were made by the Legislature, suitable to this purpose. Tucker's Blackstone mentions many acts, that were passed to enable vestries to take conveyances. T. Bla. 1. 113.—But even if the vestry, as a corporation aggregate could be *seised to an use*, that use must have passed in full into the Parson: the freehold vested in him and never reverted to the vestry. The vestry therefore have no legal claim; they have no vested right to this property.

Since the *Church* itself then had no right and could have none, and since the vestry had no right, the question recurs upon us. In *whom* were the Glebes really vested? The answer to this question has been already given. The Glebes were vested in the Parsons of the several parishes, who held them during life (1. Bla. 384;) and who are still permitted by the law of 1802, to hold them during life. The only right then which appears to have been vested in the Church or any of its ministers has thus been scrupulously respected by the legislative body: and even *this* right could not have continued to exist, because there existed no method of continuing the succession of these parsons or these *corporations sole*.

This conclusion (Mr. H. said) brought him to the *third proposition*, which he should attempt to establish: that by the revolution and separation of this government from that of Great Britain, *these corporations sole* in whom the freeholds in the Glebes were vested, became liable to be gradually extinct, and *actually* were extinguished as the incumbents died. This proposition it will not appear difficult to establish, if we consider the intimate connection which subsisted between the Church of Virginia and the government of England. By the act of 1661, ch. 3. no *minister* should be admitted, but such as should produce to the *governor* a testimonial of his ordination by some English bishop. To the governor also belonged the privilege of *inducting* him into any parish upon a regular presentation by the vestry of that parish. The abolition of the *old* government rendered the performance of these duties absolutely *impossible*. There was no English governor, to receive the testimonial of ordination; none after the revolution who should perform the indispensible office of induction. Suppose a minister had died in 1777, how could a successor have been initiated into his office; or suppose one of the present incumbents should die, how could his place be regularly supplied?—Mr. Wickham has however contended, that the induction by the governor was a mere ceremony: that he was *bound* to induct any minister, whom a parish might present. He has compared him to an English bishop, who is bound (he says) to admit any person, when presented by the owner of the advowson. Mr. Hay observed, that this construction was erroneous. Would it not have been absurd to make the governor the *useless instrument* of a ceremony, which was perfectly unnecessary? But this ceremony was absolutely *necessary*. Observe the penalty which is denounced by law, against any violation of this rule. The act of '62 forbids any minister to preach, without this regular permission, under the pain of banishment. Even the analagous case, which Mr. Wickham has introduced, does not support his opinion. It is not true, that a bishop is bound to induct upon presentation. He has the privilege of rejecting a minister (Bl. 1, 339.) and the governor had thus, a similar power. This privilege too, was not without its use. Had the governor been bound to induct any one, who was presented to him, the most immoral man might thus have been initiated into the most sacred office. By refusing to admit him, the governor would thus return to the parish the power of selecting some other candidate more worthy of the country and his holy office. Since then, said Mr. H. there existed no means of continuing the succession of parsons after our revolution, it will follow that this corporation (the only one which had any *legal* rights) was necessarily at an end, as soon as the incumbent died.

Mr. Hay observed, that he might even pursue this argument further: he might lay down a *4th proposition* which it would not be difficult to establish; that the 4th sec. of the Bill of Rights did entirely abolish *all the rights*, which even the parsons themselves might have had, to the Glebes they occupied. It was unnecessary for him, however, to sustain this position, because he would be willing to rest it on those grounds which his colleague Mr. Nicholas had developed; and because the rights of the actual incumbents had not been assailed by this law. Hence it would not be necessary for him to prove, what the law itself says to be true, that it might have gone further in its resumption of rights than it has done. He had not, therefore, referred to this section in the Bill of Rights, to prove that it had abolished the *existing* rights of ministers, for *they* are not in question; but to shew, that the legislature *after that period* could not *grant* property to any set of ministers in exclusion of others.

From *this* principle it follows, that all the acts passed *since* the revolution cannot be supposed to *confer* any absolute property upon the church, or to make it over for *its use*. In fact; the act of 1776, which reserves the Glebes already purchased;

the act of 1784, which directs that the Vestries shall, as a corporate body, hold the Glebes already purchased;

the act of 1786, which, in repealing the act of 1784, saves to *all* religious societies the property to them belonging;

taken seperately or collectively, do not confer and were not intended to confer any *new* right or property upon the church or upon its ministers; but merely to *acknowledge* those rights which the legislature supposed them to possess before the revolution.

Mr. Hay then observed, that he had attempted to prove—

that the *Church* had no rights;

that the *Vestries* had none;

that the *corporations sole* in whom rights were vested *necessarily* terminated with the lives of the incumbents of 1776, after which event, and not before, the law of 1802 operates;

and that the creation of any new rights since the year 1776, had been expressly forbidden by the Bill of Rights.

What *then* is to become of this property? is the question, which we may *now* be permitted to investigate. In answer to this question, Mr. Call has advanced his opinion, that the property reverted to the *donors*, and that the Commonwealth has no right in it. But even (said Mr. Hay) if the Commonwealth has no right, is *their* want of right sufficient to authorise the present claim? If the legislature undertake to dispose of property not belonging to the Commonwealth, will the Judiciary issue its process to arrest their proceedings, except at the suit of those in whom the right is really vested? Surely it is incumbent upon the plaintiffs in this as in all other cases, to show their right, if they have any; and if they do not, should not the ordinary course of the law be followed: ought not the bill to be dismissed? If this were not the case, this court, instead of being employed in the dignified and useful office of administering justice among the people, might be eternally involved in *constitutional* discussions.

But, says Mr. Call, this property reverts to the *donors*. There was (said Mr. H.) no difference of opinion between them on this point. The only question was, *who were* the donors? They must have been either private or public. But the rights of the first are expressly saved by an exception in this act.

The law must consequently relate to those Glebes only, which were purchased at the expense of the taxable proprietors of the several parishes, by virtue of the law of 1748, which authorised the vestry to levy a tax. In equity therefore, (and we are now before a court of equity) the donors must have been either the *parishioners*, who paid the tax to purchase the Glebe; or the *Commonwealth*, which directed the tax to be laid upon them. To call the tax-payers, the donors would be absurd; because they were compelled by the law to pay their assessment. "Forced loans" is an expression which does not involve any abuse of language; but would it not be a contradiction in terms, to speak of *forced gifts*? Many of these parishioners no doubt contributed their quota with a very reluctant mind. Two-thirds of the people at the time of the revolution are said to have been Dissenters. Jeff. Notes, p. 262. As the parishioners then cannot without the greatest abuse of language be called donors, are we not justified in concluding that the commonwealth which authorised the assessment, was itself the donor? As the state therefore was the donor, did not this property revert to the state, upon the dissolution of the corporations? Has the state therefore violated any rule of justice or equity, when by the act of 1802, it disposes of its own property only?

But admitting the parishioners to have been the donors; admitting upon this supposition that the property reverted to their descendants upon the dissolution of the corporations; would it not be utterly impossible to ascertain, *who* they are, or in what *proportion* they should claim? Has not the law then very wisely obviated this difficulty, by directing that a sale should be made for the general good of the parish?

Mr. Call seems however to suppose that the property reverted to the seller, who made the deed. Certainly (said Mr. H.) equity would require, that it should revert to the person who paid the money. An analagous case will easily demonstrate the propriety of this destination. Suppose a man just before the revolution had directed £. 500 to be laid out in the purchase of a Glebe: his executors purchase, and a deed is made by the vender to the parson: the corporation terminates with the death of the incumbent. To whom does this property revert? To the vender, or to the heir of the deceased? Surely not to the first who would in that case retain the consideration and resume also the land, for which that consideration had been paid. It must then have reverted to the last. What the descendant of the testementary donor is in this case, the commonwealth is in the question before the court.

But even if Mr. Call's argument be correct; if the property does really revert to the seller and not to the state, how will this conclusion avail *his* pretensions? Do the appellants in this case pretend that they were the original sellers of this Glebe? It is not sufficient that he should prove that the state itself *has no* right: he ought also to have proved that the plaintiffs *had* a right. If he does not succeed in this attempt, under what pretext can he come here to arrest the proceedings of the law?

Mr. Hay concluded that it was immaterial then whether the land reverts to the state or the parishioners. The legislature has done what it ought to have done. They have disposed of rights, which could not have belonged to the *church* itself, or to the *vestries*. The only right, which could have existed, might have resided in the *parsons*, and notwithstanding this right was evidently resumed by the Bill of Rights, the legislature have with a commendable liberality permitted them to retain it,—When this right has expired with the *incumbents* by the natural course of the law, does the legislature exercise the power they undoubtedly possessed, of appropriating this property to the *general* use of the country? No. They determine that it shall be applied to the use of the several parishes: they are anxious if they can to return this property into the hands of the descendants of the original purchasers; but finding this object to lie beyond the reach of their attainment, from the numerous changes which have taken place in all the families of each parish, they attempt to come as near this object as possible by assigning this property to the use of the *whole* parish. And yet we have heard (said Mr. H.) the most violent complaints of the want of liberality and justice in the legislative body.

2d. Mr. Hay proceeded next to the examination of those *constitutional* restrictions, which the opposite council had contended were imposed upon the legislature. They had contended, that Art. 1. sect. 10. of the Federal Constitution, which among other things prohibits any state from passing any *ex-post-facto-law*; and that the 5th section of our Bill of Rights, which declares that the *legislative* and executive powers of the state should be seperate and *distinct* from the *judiciary*; have each of them denied the legislative body any such power over this question, as they have assumed by the law of 1802. Mr. Hay did not concur with the opposite council in opinion, on either of those topics.

1st. He thought that the plain meaning of this clause in the Federal Constitution, was, that no state should pass any law, declaring an act already committed *criminal*: that is, he limited the application of this clause to the passing of *penal laws*. He could support this construction, 1st. by the very words themselves ex-post-facto; the plain meaning of which was, from (the time) after (which) the *fact* was done. 2nd. By the context of the constitution itself, which in two clauses (sect. 9. & 10. of art. 1) connects the term *ex-post-facto* with the expression *bill of attainder*, and thus appears to communicate to the first a meaning *similar* to the last; that is, to make it descriptive of a criminal action. 3d. By the exposition which *Blackstone* has given of it in his commentaries (1. 46.) where he speaks of laws being passed by which, an action in itself *indifferent*, is made to be *criminal*; and in this sense it was most probably employed by the convention.

But even admitting that this phrase was not intended to be *confined* to a *criminal* action. Admitting that it was intended to apply to *all* cases whatsoever; that it is synonimous with the word retrospective; this clause of the constitution even under this construction of it, would not apply to the present question. This clause under this construction would prohibit any retrospective laws from being passed, which might operate upon existing rights. Mr. Hay denied that the law of 1802 would come under this description. He denied that any existing *vested* rights had been or would be affected or impaired by this law. He had on the contrary attempted to prove, that no right had been vested in the church. If there *were none*, this clause of the federal constitution even under the widest latitude of phrase did not forbid the legislature passing this law.

2nd. But it is contended that this is a *judicial* question, which the legislature have undertaken to decide in defiance of the 5th sect. of the bill of rights.—Let us enquire what is a judicial question? It is not sufficient that the question be highly curious in itself, and that it be generally agitated through the country. This would not make it a *judicial* question. It is necessary to the very existence of a judicial question, that it should be between *two* or more persons or parties concerning the rights of individuals or corporate bodies, which may at the instance of *the party injured* be brought before the court. But before the act of 1802 passed, the question which *might have been* agitated in this country was completely *abstract* and therefore not judicial. There was only *one* part to it, which was the *church*; and how then could it have come before the court? If the *church* instituted the suit, against *whom* could it have been instituted? As soon as the law of 1802 passed, however, a *second* party, (the overseers of the poor) was at once created. It was then only that a judicial question was instituted which the court might decide. How then can it be said, that the legislature have stept beyond their functions in deciding a judicial question, which but for this very law itself, could never have come before the judiciary: that is, which but for this very law itself could never have become a judicial question?

But the legislature supposed there was *not even a question*; much less a judicial question. They *took it for granted*, that after the death of the incumbents the Church had no rights, and therefore they proceeded to dispose of the property. Now if the church *had no* rights, there could have been *no question*, and the legislature were *certainly* authorised to pass the law. The only question before *us* then, is not whether the legislature had any right to pass this law, but whether the Church had a right to this property. The legislature supposing the Church had no right to this property, undertook to dispose of it as their own. Would it not be sufficient for this court to invalidate the law, *when* they are satisfied that the *Church had* a just claim. Would it not be monstrous for this court to say, the Church *has no* claim but the question whether they have a claim or not is a *judicial question*, which the legislature had no right to decide, and therefore the law is void?—The judges would say, the legislature have certainly decided right; but they had no right to decide at all: we will therefore pronounce the law void, because the question ought to have been referred to us. Should the legislature reply, we did not conceive that the Church had any rights; that there was consequently any question at all; and you yourselves have so determined:—What answer could the judges make? Or suppose the legislature should reply although there *was* a question, that question would not be considered as a judicial one; for it involved no opposite parties; it could not have been brought before the Court but for the very law which we have enacted: what answer could the judge make to *this* observation?

We are again brought back, said Mr. Hay to the original question. Whether those rights are valid which are set up in opposition to the law? He had attempted to prove that they were not.—He had attempted to prove, that there were no rights in the *Church*,

that there were none in the *Vestry*;

that the only rights which could *possibly* have existed were in the *Parsons*, and these had been reserved by the law.

And that therefore the legislature had certainly the right of disposing of this property, on the death of the Incumbents.

Mr. Hay, concluded with hoping that the Bill would be dismissed.

From the ENQUIRER, *of the 2nd. inst.*

The present number of the Enquirer contains the last of the report which the Editor intends to give of the GLEBE CASE. A complete view of the subject would necessarily have embraced a statement of Mr. Randolph's speech, and of the opinion of the Judges. To any report of the *last* he is willing to admit, that his powers were compleatly incompetent. He would have found it difficult to have recorded upon his paper, sufficient matter to make out that series of reasoning, of which the Judges gave their opinions: and impossible to have taken down with his pen, those numerous references to authorities and law, with which their opinions abounded.—The principal reason, however, which prevented him from noticing their decision was, that a complete account of them will certainly (and perhaps soon) be given to the public. If he had even entertained the same hope that the arguments of counsel would have been published; if he had ever expected that their pleadings would not have been consigned to oblivion or that they would have experienced the good fortune of meeting with a more competent reporter, he would never have ventured on the difficult task of giving an imperfect abstract even of *their* discussion. To the public, however, some more satisfactory apology may be due, for his not attempting to report the speech of Mr. Randolph. It was not because this speech was more deficient in facts, or less conclusive in its reasoning, than the others which preceded it. It was because Mr. Randolph had introduced more various and numerous authorities; it was because he had taken in a much wider range of arguments and fact; it was because his topics were more miscellaneous; his language more elevated and metaphorical, that he has found it to be impossible to render complete or even *equal* justice to his elaborate investigation. From the notes on his speech which he has before him, extensive and various as they are, the Editor *unlearned in the lore of the law*, has found it impossible to extract an orderly and progressive argument. He regrets the disappointment which the public is likely to experience. But he believes it to be an obligation of strict justice to Mr. R. to make no abortive attempts to *gratify the public* curiosity.

INTELLIGENCE.....*DOMESTIC.*

BOSTON, June 4.

FROM SURRINAM.

Capt. Appleton, arrived at the Quarantine ground, yesterday, in 23 days from Dominique, informs, that just before he sailed, advices were received at that place from Surrinam, which stated, that a landing of the British troops sent against that place, being found impracticable, a large detachment of seamen had been sent against *Bran Point*, but that the expedition had entirely failed, and from 6 to 900 of the assailants, including the two commanding officers, were killed or taken prisoners.

Massachusetts Legislature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, May 31, 1804.

The committee, appointed to examine and count the votes for Governor and Lt. Governor, reported, that the whole number for Governor, was 54,499, of which his Excellency CALEB STRONG, had 30,011, and was accordingly chosen. —The whole number for Lt. Governor, was 52,062, of which his Honor, EDWARD H. ROBBINS, had 27,518, and was declared to be chosen.—The votes for the Hon. JAMES SULLIVAN, for Governor, were 23,996, and for the Hon. WILLIAM HEATH, for Lt. Governor, 11,465.

NEW-YORK, June 6.

The French Minister of Interior, taking into consideration the embarrassment that would be created by a rigid adherence to the Certificate required by the decree of the 1st Messidor, relative to India Piece Goods, has instructed the Commercial Agents in the United States, that when, from the Invoices, Bills of Lading, and Interrogations made by the crews, they have no doubt of the origin of the Goods, they are authorised to grant an explanatory certificate. India Piece Goods of middling and fine qualities are extremely scarce and much demanded at Bordeaux.

The ship Hazen, Barker, arrived at Boston from Barbadoes, was brought to on the 12th ult. by a French privateer, and the boat ordered on board. The chief mate of the Hazen went on board. The boat's crew were ordered into the privateer's hold. The captain of the privateer then went on board the Hazen, with some of his own men, abused capt. Barker, & compelled him to go on board the privateer. The freebooters then flogged the 2d mate of the Hazen, and all hands left on board, and drove them with swords & knives into the forecastle, and then the villains began to plunder the vessel. They stole off the live stock and cabin stores; and, then, after a detention of four hours, suffered the ship to proceed. The privateer had two prize-brigs with her.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.

Extract of a letter from an officer to his friend in this city, dated

Tripoli, Jan. 6, 1804.

"Since my last, we have been closely confined, which makes our time very disagreeable. A few days past, at the instigation of our carpenter, 3 of the crew were put in the screws, and received 150 bastinadoes each. He has not yet turned Turk, but I expect he will in a few days, as he has left the prison, and lives with our guard. Four of our crew have turned already.

"For this week past, the bashaw's child, by a favorite wife, has been very ill with the croup, (as the doctors call it.) —He called on our doctor four days after the child's illness, when he pronounced it dangerously ill. The bashaw immediately offered him his liberty provided he cured the child. It recovered, and is at present well: but not a word more said about the doctor's liberty.

"During the last two days, we have lost 10 of our crew."

WASHINGTON CITY, June 8.

On Saturday last arrived in this city, the BARON HUMBOLDT, accompanied by two of his fellow-travellers in S. America, and by Dr. Fothergill, of Bath, (England), Dr. Woodhouse, Dr. Collin, and Mr. Peale of Philadelphia. The Baron Humboldt is a distinguished philosopher of Prussia, of which country he is a native. Animated by the wide field for research presented by the New World, he about six years ago, under the auspices of the King of Prussia, and with facilities to intercourse afforded by the Monarchy of Spain, exchanged the ease and enjoyments of his own country for the hardships and perils of a climate to which he had been entirely a stranger. Since that period he has been actively engaged in exploring the interior of S. America; in making himself acquainted with the manners of the inhabitants, their numbers and their political economy; in making astronomical observations, for which he was provided with the best instruments; in examining the animal and vegetable kingdoms; and in becoming acquainted, from personal observation, with the mountains, volcanoes and mines, so numerously scattered over the country. He has had the singular good fortune of having endured, for a considerable length of time, a degree of heat, in which the mercury stood at 105 degrees, without experiencing one day's sickness; and of passing through a greater variety of climates than are to be found in any other quarter of the globe.—Among his proudest trophies is the having gained a higher eminence of the Chimborasso, (itself by far the highest mountain in the world) than had ever before been reached by natives or foreigners. He is about returning to Europe to publish the result of his researches, which we have no doubt will not only give new views of a large portion of South America, but likewise rescue the accounts of that region from the fiction and incorrectness with which they are at present enveloped.

We are pleased to add, that the citizens of Washington, and more especially the President, fully impressed with the great and disinterested services of the Baron, have, by their attentions, paid his talents the respect to which they are so eminently entitled.

NORFOLK, June 9.

NORFOLK RACES.

Three days racing is over—we have not time to enter into particulars until our next; there certainly was good sport every day. The first day's purse was won by Mr. *Talbot Godwin's* filly Silver Cord, by Druid, beating three others.—The second day, Mr. *Wilson's* horse Bumper, won with ease, beating Mr. *Taylor's* famous horse Snap Dragon and 3 others, 4 mile heats. Yesterday's purse was won by Mr. *Seaman's* horse Bill Beaver. The racing this day, is expected to surpass any of the preceding days.

THE INTELLIGENCER.

PETERSBURG:

FRIDAY, JUNE 15TH, 1804.

PETERSBURG PRICE CURRENT.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

Tobacco,	- -	33s to 34s.
Wheat,	- -	5s to 6s
Flour, fine,	(nominal)	$ 6
—— *superfine*,	(do.)	$ 6 1-2
Bacon,	- - -	8 cts.
Whiskey,	- - -	4s
Hemp, clean,	- -	50l. to 54l.
Corn,	- - - - -	$ 5
Cotton,	-	16 cts.

☞ *We have been compelled to omit a mass of miscellaneous matter, in order to make room for the conclusion of the GLEBE CASE.—Nothing, however, of importance, was received by the last mail.*

The Commissioners of the State Bank, at Richmond, have notified, that as the sum of three hundred thousand dollars has been actually received on account of the Capital Stock of the said Bank, the election of Directors will consequently take place on Thursday, the fifth of next month, agreeably to the directions of the act.

The Legislature of Massachusetts convened at Boston on Wednesday the 30th ultimo. The Hon. David Cobb was chosen President of the Senate, and Wendell Davis, Esq. Clerk. The Senators present were 36, of which Mr. Cobb, (federal) had the suffrages of 25.—In the House of Representatives Harrison G. Otis was chosen Speaker, and Nicholas Tillinghast, Clerk. The votes for speaker were 235, of which Mr. Otis (federal) had 129, Perez Morton, Esq. (demo.) 103, and there were three scattering votes. Those for clerk were 231, of which 128 were for Mr. Tillinghast.

A gentleman at St. Louis, on the Mississippi, writes to his friend in Pittsburg under date of May 5th, 1804, that Capt. Lewis, who had been sent by the President of the United States to explore the newly acquired territory of Louisiana, was at that place, and intended leaving it in a few days on his return to the city of Washington, accompanied by 20 Indian Chiefs.

The letter does not mention the distance Captain Lewis had been from that place, but we presume he was prevented from proceeding by the nations of Indians to whom the Chiefs belong that are accompanying him to visit the President.....*Pittsburg Gazette.*

Monsieur *Jerome Bonaparte* and his lady left Baltimore on the 7th inst. for New-York, where it is said they will immediately take shipping for France.

A letter, dated May 1st, from New-Orleans, mentions, that business from a most torpid had returned to a very lively state. Freights of Cotton to England were brisk at 4 cents per pound, and business generally wore a very favorable appearance.—Cotton sold at 14 and 15 cents per pound. Sugar 7 dollars per hundred.

The North Carolina Circular of the 1st inst. states, that a publication will soon appear from a citizen of Newbern, proving beyond doubt that General Lee was the author of Junius's Letters.

On the 22d ult. Mr. Jonathan Laskey, of Lee, (N. Hamp.) was committed to prison in Dover, for the murder of his son, a child about 9 years old. His trial will be in Sept. next.

A Hindoo of high character, named Petumber Shingo, at Futtypore, has been converted to christianity by the preaching of the Baptist Missionaries—he has declared, that he travelled far, and read many books in search of salvation, but till now in vain, and there was nothing in the Braham or Hindoo system that pointed out the way. He has been discarded by his cast; but the government intend to establish a school under his direction.

BODKIN LIGHT.—A Baltimore paper of the 8th inst. says—"We deem it proper to notice the establishment of a light on Bodkin Island, at the entrance of the river Patapsco—we learn it was exhibited on the 30th ult—Much is said as to its utility: and we hope the enterprising individual who originated and superintends this light, for the convenience and safety of our shipping, will meet with a support adequate to the advantages which may be derived from his exertions.

The following Extract from Mr. Holt's Report on the Agriculture, &c. of Lancashire, (Eng.) is well worth the attention of those who have Dairies.

Quantity of new milk.	Quantity of butter by hand churning.
Quarts.	*Pounds.*
6,471	364
6,644	397
6,995	348
20,110	1,109
	Quantity of butter by machinery.
7,261	469
7,675	482
8,120	574
23,156	1,525

Therefore if 20,110 quarts yield 1,109 pounds, how many pounds will 23,156 quarts yield?

Answer, - -	1,277
Produced by machinery,	1,525
	248 lbs.

more than would have been produced by hand-churning.

N. B. 18 1-2 gallons of milk with 3 pints of warm water produce 8 lbs. 4 oz. of butter. The cream of the same quantity of milk, with three pints of warm water produced 4 lbs. 14 oz.—Milk produces more when sold by the quart than when converted into butter.

(Nat. Intel.)

Captain Blagge, of the ship Pyomingo, informs that a Neapolitan frigate, & ship of 24 guns, sailed from Naples on the 20th of March, to blockade all the ports of Tunis; and it was said at Naples that they were to join the American squadron under the command of Commodore Preble. Commodore Preble had four bomb ketches ready at Syracuse on the 16th of March. The Syren and Nautilus were cruizing off Tripoli. Commodore Preble had applied to the king of Naples for the loan of 25 gun boats, lying at Palermo, and it was said at Naples that the king had granted them to him. The Tripolitans had only two cruizers out, a brig, and schooner, both of which were up the Archipelago. *(N.Y. Pap.)*

From WINCHESTER, June 5.

On Friday last, was executed, agreeable to the sentence pronounced by the district court, on the 30th day of April last, JAMES HENESEY, for the murder of Patrick Hagan. During the whole time of his imprisonment he appeared to be perfectly reconciled to his fate, confessed his crime, and in submission to the laws of the country yielded up his life without a murmur.

NOTICE.

Doctor JOHN CLARKE, (late of Dinwiddie County) having assigned the subscriber sundry notes of hand in payment of a debt due by him to me, this is therefore to require all persons (who have given their obligations to said Doctor John Clarke) to come forward and make payment to the subscriber, otherwise suits will be instituted indiscriminately.

WILLIAM MOORE.

Petersburg, June 14, 1804. (6w)

DENTISTRY.

T. BRUFF, DENTIST,

IS preparing to leave Petersburg—those who wish to employ him, or to supply themselves with Dentifrice, are requested to make immediate application at Mr. LORAIN's Store. Few are so ignorant, as not to know the advantage of cleansing the teeth, provided it can be done with safety to the enamel —he will exhibit such a variety of proofs of the safety of his mode of operating, as will convince the most scrupulous: and one good cleansing, is worth half a dozen partial ones.

June 11th, 1804.

VENDUE OFFICE.

ON HAND,

FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SALE,

30 Hhds. } SUGAR—various qua-
100 Barrels, } lities—some prime.
10 Barrels, } GREEN COFFEE
26 Bags, }
10 Hhds. Loaf Sugar—very good quality.
20 Hhds. Molasses.
30 Hhds. West-India Rum.
3,000 Gallons Apple Brandy—in pipes, Hhds. and Bbls.
6 Pipes Hollands Gin.
5 Pipes fine flavor'd Cogniac Brandy.
A quantity of Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Raisins.
40 Boxes good Mould Candles.
20 Ditto Do. Soap.
10 Chests Green Tea.
6 Boxes cheap India Fans.
Liverpool Salt, in sacks and loose.
Allum Salt.
Queens Ware in crates.
8 Boxes 9 by 11 Window Glass.
84 Boxes Salted Oil.
500 Pieces India Nankeens—superior quality.

Several Packages of DRY GOODS, just come to hand, consisting of Callicoes, Muslins, Handkerchiefs, Shawls, Fustians, Jeans, Striped Nankeens and Hollands, Marseilles, Cotton Stockings, &c. &c. which will be sold great bargains—

AND A VARIETY OF OTHER ARTICLES.

Terms—Cash, Credit, or Barter, as may be agreed.

W. & H. HAXALL, V. M.

Petersburg, June 15, 1804. (co4)

MAYOR'S VOYAGES.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale at the Office of the PETERSBURG INTELLIGENCER,

AN

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT

OF THE MOST

Celebrated Voyages, Travels, & Discoveries,

FROM THE TIME OF COLUMBUS TO THE

PRESENT PERIOD.

BY WILLIAM MAVOR, *L. L. D.*

(IN THIRTY VOLUMES.)

.....ALSO.....

THE SELECT

BRITISH CLASSICS,

IN THIRTY-NINE VOLUMES.

☞ American editions, and elegantly printed.

WEBSTER'S, DILWORTH'S, AND COLUMBIAN

Spelling Books,

For Sale, (by the dozen or single,) at this Office.

—ALSO—

AN ASSORTMENT OF

SCHOOL BOOKS.

NOTICE.

Finding it necessary for the benefit of my health, to leave this state a few months, The business of WM. POTTS, & Co. will during my absence be conducted by WM. JOHNSTON, who is properly authorised for that purpose.

WM. POTTS.

Petersburg, June 12th, 1804.

FOR SALE,

THE SCHOONER DWYER,

Burthen 125 tons, built of the best materials, butt-bolted and rivitted fore & aft; stows nearly 900 bbls. sails very fast & in all respects a prime sea boat; she is not yet two years old, has made but three voyages and can be sent to sea at a small outfit. CASH, good BILLS with approved endorsers, or TOBACCO will be taken in payment. The price may be known by applying to the subscriber near the Theatre.

NICHOLAS SIMON.

Norfolk, June 5, 1804.

Ten Dollars Reward.

Run away from the subscriber, on Friday the 18th of May last, a negro girl by name of BET; she sometimes calls herself BETSEY BOWLING, and then BETSEY WILKINS. I suppose she is about 18 or 20 years of age, five feet four or five inches high, very black, very white teeth, thick lips, has a pleasing countenance when spoken to, but if attacked, she will look very grum; she has large white eyes, a scar under her left breast occasioned by a whip, she also has scars on each side of her neck occasioned by the king's evil when small.—She carried away with her some muslin habits, a black silk jacket and an India cotton coat, which I expect she will appear in,—I expect her aim is to get to Petersburg, where she has a great many acquaintances. Any person apprehending said girl and returning her to the subscriber, or securing her in any Jail so that I get her again, shall receive the above reward and all necessary charges.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Prince George, June 11, 1804. 3t°

TICKETS

IN THE

William & Mary College Lottery,

For Sale at this Office.—The drawing will commence on the 2d of next month —those, therefore, who wish to purchase, must apply immediately, as the tickets (if not sold) will be returned in a few days to the Commissioners.

Thomas McNae, & Co.

Next Door to Messrs. JOHN & WILLIAM BELL'S,

HAVE RECEIVED,

BY the ships Yorkshire and Fame, from Liverpool, and the Rebe & Betsey from London,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

AMONGST WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:

Best London fine & superfine Cloths, and Cassimeres; Fine Flannel for summer coats; Calicoes, Chintzes; Plain, jaconet, and book Muslins; Colonade, tarrien-worked, and tambour'd Muslins for ladies' dresses; Laced Cambrics for do. Cotton Cambrics; Cambric Muslins; Jaconet and book-muslin, fine border'd lawn, and printed linen Handkerchiefs; Cotton Romalls; Silk, laced cambric and embroidered Shawls; Silk Scarfs & Sashes Black & white silk lace Veils, from 3 dols. to 20 dols. each. Edgings—Lace; Florentine, Marseilles quilting, jeans, dimities, muslinets, &c. for vest shapes; Fancy color'd, and white silk Cord; Cords & Tassels; gold & silver Cord, Silver Fringe, shoe Roses, fancy satin & cut glass Necklaces, bugle Slides, white and col'd Ostrich Plumes, silver Sprays, cotton and silk Hose, silk Gloves, Fans, nun's Thread, no. 10 to 80, sewing Silk & Twist, Irish Linens, 9-8 Sheetings, diaper Table-Cloths, Nankeens, Silk Nankeens, men's black, white, do. with green under, Devonshire brown and leather Hats; Ladies' fashionable straw Bonnets, do. Shoes, Slippers and Sandals; Men's best Shoes; Bombazetts, Bombazeen, Durant, India Cottons, shoe Thread, Shop-Twine; British Oznaburgs; Portmantua & gilt leather Trunks; Walking cane Umbrellas, Parasols; London Glassware, 8 by 10 & 10 by 12, crown Window-Glass, Glue, Allum, Putty; Common & quarto post Paper; gilt paper and japan'd Tea-Trays, japan'd Waiters, Britannia metal Tea-Pots, Canisters, Bottle-Slides, common & plated Stirrup Irons, common and plated Snaffle and Curb Bits, Girth Webbing, Powder Flasks, Shot Pouches, Sportsmen's Nets, Battle & FF Gun-Powder, table Knives and Forks, best ivory handle ditto, best Pocket and Pen-Knives, Nails, Brads, Rappee Snuff, Needles, Pins, &c. &c.

The above will be sold on liberal terms, for Cash, Produce, or on short credit.

Petersburg, June 11th, 1804.

WHARF LOAN.

Those persons who have loaned money for rebuilding the Town Wharf, are requested to attend at BREWER'S TAVERN, on SATURDAY next, at 6 o'clock, P. M. to draw for priority in discharge of their claims, —those failing to attend will be drawn for by

THE CHAMBERLAIN.

June 11, 1804.

NOTICE.

THE Members of the *Petersburg Speculative Library Society* are requested to attend their semi-annual meeting, at Mr. JOHN R. BREWER'S, on the 20th inst. at 10 o'clock.

GEORGE BACKUS, Treasurer.

7th June, 1804.

N. B. The Standing Committee will please to attend at the Library Room, on the 16th inst. for the purpose of examining the state of the Books.

G. BACKUS, Librarian.

Sale of Land.

By virtue of a deed of trust, executed to the subscribers by Edward Worsham, of the county of Dinwiddie, for the purpose of securing to George Wray, of Hampton, the debt therein mentioned, will be exposed to public sale, at the Tavern of JOHN R. BREWER, in the Town of Petersburg, for ready money, on SATURDAY the TWENTY-THIRD instant, (JUNE)

A TRACT OF

L A N D,

In Dinwiddie county, situate on both sides of Wig-Island branch, and on both sides of Cox's road, whereon the late Mr. James Wray resided, containing by estimation four hundred and eight acres, be the same more or less. The original tract, according to an old survey thereof, contained six hundred and sixteen acres; but a part of it adjoining the store of Mr. Jordan Reese, and containing, according to a survey of the deputy surveyor of Dinwiddie, (by whom it was some years ago taken off from the remaining part of the tract) two hundred and eight acres, is particularly excepted in the deed from which we derive our authority—and therefore we shall offer for sale only the residue of the said tract.—It lies on one of the most frequented roads in the country, within about twenty-four or twenty-five miles of the town of Petersburg; and in fertility, is considered equal to the lands adjoining and surrounding it.

G. K. TAYLOR,
JOHN MACRAE,
Trustees.

June 7th, 1804

BIRCHETT & PURYEAR,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

And will keep on hand, a supply of

Bolting Cloths,

Of the first quality, from No. 1 to 9

Petersburg, April 16, 1804.

STIRLING,

HAS BEEN

Advertised several years as a ſtallion, and his pedigree and performances have been fully ſtated: Suffice it now to ſay, that he is among the handſomeſt and beſt bred horſes in America, and that he won eleven races out of twelve, againſt the beſt horſes of the day; even the famous horſe Hamiltonian paid him a forfeit of 500 guineas. STIRLING's ſtock are generally large and handſome, with fine action, and likely to make capital racers.

STIRLING

Will ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon, at my ſtable, in the county of Greenſville, ten miles from Belfield, and will cover mares at Three Guineas and an Half the leap, (to be paid at the ſtable door) and Seven Guineas the ſeaſon, which may be diſcharged any time before the firſt day of Auguſt next, by the paye nt of Five Guineas. Mares inſured, (if required) at Ten Guineas, but if parted with, the inſurance money forfeited, with One Dollar to the groom in every inſtance. Good paſturage, and ſervants, who bring four mares, boarded gratis—others at 10/6 per week. Grain furniſhed at the market price, for which the money muſt be ſent. The greateſt attention paid to the mares, but no reſponſibility for accidents or eſcapes. Notes for Seven Guineas, (to be diſcharged as above mentioned) muſt accompany the mares. The ſeaſon will commence the firſt day of March next, and end the firſt of Auguſt following.

NATHANIEL RIVES.

February 23, 1804. eotf

P. S. All mares producing a certificate of their having won a purſe or ſweepſtakes of 200 dollars value, four mile heats, or bred the winner of one, ſhall be covered gratis.

N. R.

The celebrated Horſe,

COLLECTOR,

A moſt beautiful dark bay, nearly 15 hands high, and as to activity and muſcular ſtrength, he is equal (if not ſuperior) to any horſe on the continent—will ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon, at my ſtable, in the county of Greenſville, within one mile of Hicks's Ford and Belfield, and will be let to mares at the moderate price of Ten Dollars the leap, to be paid at the time of covering; Twenty Dollars the ſeaſon, and forty to inſure a mare to be with foal, payable on or before the 25th of December next, with half a dollar to the groom for each mare, to be paid at the ſtable door; and ſhould the property of any mare put by inſurance be changed before the time of foaling, the perſon who put her will be charged with the full amount of the inſurance. If any mare put by the leap ſhould want the horſe a ſecond time, by paying ten dollars as above, ſhall be entitled to the benefit of the remaining part of the ſeaſon gratis. All mares covered, where the money is not paid, will be entered by the ſeaſon. Any perſon who will put ſix mares, or be reſponſible for the ſeaſons of five, ſhall have one gratis. I have extenſive paſturage well enclоſed, with ſeperate apartments for mares left with the horſe. The ſtricteſt attention will be paid to them, and when it is required, they will be fed with corn, at one fourth of a dollar per day; but I will not be liable for accidents or eſcapes of any kind whatever. Servants board gratis.

MICHAEL WALL.

March 3, 1804. eotf

PERFORMANCES.

Collector, when running, was thought by the beſt judges of horſes in this country, to be as fleet a horſe as ever ſtarted. He frequently ran and never loſt a race, and in fact was never put to his ſpeed when he would run kindly, except once at Tarborough, when he had the misfortune to fall in running, though evident to every ſpectator he would have won with the greateſt eaſe, had he not met with this accident. But owing to his uniform reſtiveneſs in running, he trained off the turf, and was put to covering. But few of his produce have as yet appeared on the turf, all of which have been winners, except one or two. Doctor Edward Peſteur's snapdragon was confeſſedly the hero of the turf, and is of his get. It is given up by every perſon converſant with the turf, that if Collector had had an equal number of blood mares with other good horſes on the continent, that his ſtock would have been the favorite turf-horſes of the preſent day.

PEDIGREE.

Collector was got by the well known racer Mark Anthony; his dam the famous running mare Lady Legs, by the imported Centinel; his grandam by old Speedall; his great grandam by the old imported Fearnought; his great great grandam was imported by Colonel Randolph.

MRS. NORMAN,

Reſpectfully informs the Ladies of Peterſburg and its vicinity, that ſhe has juſt received the NEW FASHIONS.

She gratefully returns her thanks for all paſt favours, and hopes for a further continuance of their encouragement.

Likewiſe a large aſſortment of CHINA AND GLASS:

China, in ſets.
China Coffee-Cups and Saucers.
Plain and elegant Cut Glaſs, with the American Arms on each piece.
Burnt Glaſs Mugs, with gilt letters.
A large aſſortment of Queens-Ware.
Oranges, Lemons, Raiſins, Almonds.

Peterſburg, March 15, 1804.

A FEW TICKETS IN THE

BELFIELD ACADEMY LOTTERY,

MAY BE HAD AT THIS OFFICE.

8

Valuable Land for Sale.

The ſubſcriber offers for ſale, 2442 acres of land, lying on Roanoke river, in the county of Mecklenburg, and generally known by the name of the Occoneechee. The uncommon fertility of this tract of land, and its advantageous ſituation, by which it is convenient to the improving navigation of the river, together with the liberal credit on which it is to be ſold, muſt make it a very important object to thoſe who are inclined to purchaſe lands. The quantity of low-ground in the Occoneechee Iſland, which is ſeperated from the main land by a ſmall and narrow ſtream, is 364 acres, and on the main land adjoining about 150 acres, all of which is of excellen quality. By far the greater part of the remainder of the tract is very rich, being well adapted to the cultivation of corn, tobacco, wheat, &c. A large proportion is in woods, and heavily timbered. The whole tract is at preſent divided into three tenements, leaſed to ſeveral tenants, whoſe leaſes will expire in three years from the firſt day of January next. The tenements are in a tolerably good ſtate of improvement, and the rent amounts to £114 per annum. The ſubſcriber will ſell the whole together, or either of theſe tenements ſeperately, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. The terms of ſale are, one ſixth part of the money to be paid on the firſt day of January next, and the balance in five equal annual payments—bonds and good ſecurity being given, and the punctuality of payment enſured by deeds of truſt on the land. On the Occoneechee Iſland, and at the end of Baker's iſland, oppoſite to it, are two Fiſheries, belonging to the ſubſcriber, and to be ſold with the land, which have been accounted the beſt on the river, and with the labour of a few hands a ſhort time, might be made valuable. A further deſcription of this land and its improvements is ſuppoſed to be unneceſſary, as perſons deſirous of purchaſing will naturally chuſe to view it and judge for themſelves. If the whole tract, or any of the tenements ſhould not be diſpoſed of by private contract before the 17th day of September next, it will be ſold on that day being the 3d Monday in the month, if fair, if not, on the next fair day, at the ſtore of William Birchett & Co. adjacent to the premiſes, at public ſale, to the higheſt bidder, on the terms above mentioned. An accurate plot of the land will be ſhewn, and unqueſtionable titles made to the purchaſers by

WILLIAM MUNFORD.

Richland, Mecklenburg county, April 16th, 1804. (eotf)

BY AUTHORITY.

Scheme of a Lottery,

TO BUILD AN

ACADEMY IN THE CITY OF RICHMOND.

				Dollars.
1 Prize—laſt drawn ticket, having a blank to its no.				20,000
1 do.				10,000
1 do.				5,000
5 do.	of	1000		5,000
6 do.	of	500		3,000
10 do.	of	200		2,000
20 do.	of	100		2,000
100 do.	of	50		5,000
250 do.	of	30		7,500
420 do.	of	25		10,500
1500 do.	of	20		30,000
3000 do.	of	15		45,000
1 firſt drawn ticket after 1000, having a blank to its No.				250
1 do.	after	2,000	do.	250
1 do.	after	3,000	do.	250
1 do.	after	4,000	do.	250
1 do.	after	5,000	do.	500
1 do.	after	6,000	do.	500
1 do.	after	8,000	do.	500
1 do.	after	10,000	do.	500
1 do.	after	12,000	do.	500
1 do.	after	13,000	do.	500
1 do.	after	14,000	do.	1,000
5325 Prizes,				150,000
9675 Blanks—not two to a prize.				
15000 tickets at $ 10 each,				150,000

N. B. Prizes ſubject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

This lottery has been authoriſed by the legiſlature of Virginia, for the laudable purpoſe of erecting a ſeminary of learning in or near the metropolis of this ſtate. With this view, it is contemplated to raiſe 20,000 dollars, and 2,500 dollars in addition, for defraying the expences attendant on drawing the lottery. Citizens of the firſt reſpectability have been ſelected as truſtees, and they have pledged themſelves to uſe their utmoſt exertions to carry it into effect. The ſcheme has the advantage of giving to each adventurer, a chance for ſome very large prizes, whilſt the proportion of prizes to blanks, is ſo great, as to invite the friends of the intended inſtitution to partake in the lottery, with very little riſk of their becoming loſers.—The treaſurer of the ſtate is to be appointed to receive the money for the tickets as they are ſold, and to pay the amount of the prizes to the fortunate adventurers. It is believed that the above conſiderations will induce a rapid ſale of tickets, and the drawing will commence as ſoon as a ſufficient number ſhall be ſold to authoriſe it—which it is believed will be on the ſecond Monday in December next.

Richmond, Feb. 27, 1803. tf

☞ TICKETS

To be had of Robert Pollard, Doctor John Brockenbrough, jun. William Price, (Reg.) Samuel Pleaſants, jr. and Wm. Prichard.

A FEW COPIES OF THE

CLERK's MAGAZINE,

(A NEW WORK)

For Sale at this Office.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has juſt received by the ſhip Little William, a large aſſortment of 3-4 7-8 and 4-4 IRISH LINENS, BROWN LINENS, 5-4 SHEETINGS and SACKINGS, which he offers for ſale on the uſual terms, by wholeſale and retail.

WILLIAM CUMMING.

Peterſburg, May 17, 1804. tf

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, on Tueſday night, the 1ſt inſt. without the ſmalleſt provocation, a negro man named JEMMY, (who calls himſelf JAMES TWINE) about 30 years old, dark complexion, and good countenance; he is an uncommonly attentive hoſtler, and his conduct till his elopement has been unexceptionable, though he ſometimes when with his friends drinks rather free, and when intoxicated ſtammers very much—he is about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high and well made—he was raiſed in Cheſterfield by my father, and has a wife and children at Mrs. (Jeaſe) Cogbill's, about five miles from Peterſburg, where it is probable he will ſometimes go, but I expect he will ſtay generally in & about Peterſburg, where he has many friends & acquaintances, having lived there with me. I cannot deſcribe his dreſs, for he has a great many clothes, and I expect will frequently change them. Whoever will deliver the ſaid negro to me, or ſecure him in jail ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward and all reaſonable expenſes.—All maſters of veſſels & others are forewarned harboring, employing, or carrying him out of the State, under the penalty of the law.

JOHN R. ARCHER.

Amelia, May 10, 1804. (tf)

SPRING GOODS.

FRANCIS LYNCH,

A few doors below the Office of the Intelligencer, Has juſt received an elegant aſſortment of Lace, Brocade and Tambboured Muſlins, ſuperior quality.

ALSO;

Chintz, Calicoes and embоſſed Cambricks, new pattern embоſſed, ſilk and muſlin ſhawls, aſſorted waiſtcoating, gentlemen's ſummer Hats, ladies Hats and Bonnets, neweſt fathions, Kid and Morocco Shoes, with a variety of other goods ſuitable for the ſeaſon, which he will ſell low for cash.

May 21, 1804.

Prime Superfine Flour,

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

For FAMILY USE, or BAKERS, &c

WARRANTED GOOD.

Alſo PLANK, 3-4 and 1-2 inch thick, to be delivered in Peterſburg, on taking one thouſand feet.

CASH

Will be paid for good WHEAT.

JOHN BRANDER.

Cheſterfield, March 15, 1804. tf

The Subscriber,

Has juſt opened, in the houſe lately occupied by Mr. Frederick Williams, and next door to Meſſrs. Donald Mc'Kenzie, & Co's Auction Room, a general aſſortment of

Dry Goods;

Which he is willing to ſell at the moſt reduced prices, for Caſh, or any kind of Country produce. PETER MILES.

March 20, 1804. tf

GEORGE MAGEE

HAS RECEIVED A SUPPLY OF

ANTIGUA and Jamaica Rums, 4th proof Cognac Brandy; Hollands Gin; old Sherry Wine of ſuperior quality; Molaſſes; Porter in boxes; freſh Young Hyſon and Imperial Tea; ſuperfine Chocolate; Alexandria Crackers in kegs; Scotch Barley; Raiſins in kegs and boxes; Almonds; loaf and brown Sugar; Ginger; Pepper; Allſpice; Nutmeg; Cinnamon; Brimſtone; Saltpetre; Allum; Indigo; Scotch and Rappee Snuff; freſh Muſtard; China in ſhort and long ſets; Do. Coffee Cups and Saucers; ſole and ſkirting Leather; Nail Rods and 4d. cut Nails; Salt, looſe and in ſacks, &c. &c. &c.

Alſo, an elegant aſſortment of

Chintzes and Calicoes, plain and figured; coloured and preſſed Cambricks and Muſlins; a few pieces of elegant needle-worked India Muſlin; Dimities; Cotton Caſimere; ſilk Nankeens; fancy Waiſtcoating; black, colour'd and changeable Luſtring and Senthaws; plain and ſtriped Sattins; 6-4 French Silk; Shawls, faſhionable colours; bandanno and pullicate Handkerchiefs; cotton and ſilk Braces; velvet Ribbons; ſhort and long Nankeen; coarſe and fine India Cotton; Fans; ſewing Silk; Umbrellas; Horſe-Whips; ladies' blue, pink, yellow, and white kid Slippers; ditto morocco and leather do. men's coarſe and fine Shoes; Glaſs-Ware aſſorted; Window-Glaſs 8 by 10; Looking Glaſſes; Turkey-Yarn; brown Rolls; cotton Bagging; cotton and wool Cards in boxes of 8 doz; white Lead ground in oil; Oilcloth; 5000 lbs. prime ſaltpetred Bacon, &c. &c.

The above Goods will be ſold on terms more advantageous to the purchazers, than have been cuſtomary at this market—for cash, produce, or on ſhort credit, where punctuality can be relied on.

GEORGE MAGEE.

Peterſburg May 10, 1804.

JEWELRY.

An elegant aſſortment of JEWELLERY, juſt received, and for ſale, by the ſubſcriber, conſiſting of

Necklaces	Ear-Rings,
Finger Rings,	Bracelets,
Claſps,	Waiſt and Shoe
Breaſt Pins,	ornaments,
Lockets,	Seals & Keys,
Watch Chains,	&c. &c.

Hair Work, Engraving, Gilding, Enamelling, Device Painting, Miniature Setting, Watch Caſe Making, Watch Repairing, &c. &c. done in a ſuperior ſtile, on ſhort notice, by E. THOMAS,

Bollingbrook-ſtreet.

Peterſburg, Octo. 3, 1803.

WONDER,

IMPORTED

Laſt fall, in the ſhip Monticello, will ſtand, at my ſtable, the enſuing ſeaſon, and be let to mares at Six Guineas each mare the ſeaſon, and a Dollar to the groom—but may be diſcharged with five, provided they are paid by the firſt day of October next. As good paſturage as any in Virginia, (with ſeperate incloſures for mares and colts) gratis, and the greateſt attention ſhall be paid them, but I will not be anſwerable for accidents or eſcapes.

PERFORMANCES.

In 1796, WONDER, then two years old, won the ſweepſtakes at York, of 50 guineas each, for two years old colts, eight ſtone, fillies ſeven ſtone twelve pounds, ſix ſubſcribers, beating Lord A. Hamilton's brother to Rattoon, and Mr. Lowther's b. c. by Diomed, out of Tulip, twenty to one againſt the winner.

In 1797, when three years old, carrying eight ſtone ſeven pounds, at Doncaſter, he beat Mr. Sitwell's Commodore, eight ſtone, the laſt half mile, for 100 guineas each.—The ſame day he received forfeit from Mr. Baker's g. c. Hap-Hazard, eight ſtone each, two hundred guineas each, two miles.

In 1798, he won the great produce ſtakes at York, of two hundred guineas each, five ſubſcribers, four miles.

In 1799, he won the ſweepſtakes at Stamford, of ten guineas each, for all ages, beating Mr. Heathcote's Warter, eight ſubſcribers, two miles. The ſame year he ran ſecond, in a ſweepſtakes at York, for twenty guineas each, ſeven ſubſcribers, two miles, beating Lord A. Hamilton's colt by Walnut, out of Nun, Sir Thomas Gaſcoigne's Maid of the Mill, and Abraham Newland, now called Cockfighter.

In 1800, for the York Oatlands, of 50 guineas each, he ran the ſecond to Cockfighter, allowing him ſeven pounds, beating Mr. Cookſon's Sir Harry, eleven ſubſcribers, two miles. The ſame year, at Doncaſter, he beat Sir George Armitage's Tartar, one hundred guineas each, four miles. The ſame year he challenged Mr. Johnſton's Sir Harry, offering five pounds, five hundred guineas each, two miles.

WONDER was lamed in training in 1801, and has never ſince ſtarted. He was bred by Lord Fitzwilliam, is fifteen hands three inches high, nine years old laſt ſpring, full of bone, very handſome, and free from all natural blemiſhes: He is a dark cheſnut, and is unqueſtionably as fine a horſe as ever was imported to this country, and of as good a ſtock; and as a runner, he has certainly exhibited well, having beaten Warter, Cockfighter, and Sir Harry, three of the beſt horſes on the Engliſh turf. It will be obſerved, that his dam was got by Diomed, and he is perhaps as nearly like his grand ſire, as it is poſſible for one horſe to be like another.

WONDER covered two ſeaſons in England, the firſt at two and the laſt at five guineas, which ſtrongly indicates his growing reputation as a foal getter.

PEDIGREE.

He was got by Phenomenon, out of the dam of Lord Fitzwilliam's Brown Fanny, by Diomed; grandam by Marſke, Young Hag, Laturnham's dam, by Skim, Old Hag, Hydra's dam, by Crab, Ebony, by Childers, out of Old Ebony, by Baſto. Phenomenon was got by King Herod; his dam Frenzy, by Eclipſe, her dam by Engineer, grandam by Blank, Laſs of the Mill, by Traveller, Miſs Makeleſs, by Young Greyhound, Partner, Woodcock, Croft's Bay Barb, Makeleis, Brimmer, Dickey Peirſon, ſon of Dodſworth, Burton Barb mare. Taken from the General Stud Book.

RICHARD BLAND.

Prince George, Feb. 20, 1804. tA

P. S. The ſeaſon to end the firſt of Auguſt, and commence immediately. Servants boarded gratis; and mares fed with grain at the market price, if required.

Notice.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

John L. Mertens & Co.

Diſſolved the 1ſt of January laſt. All perſons having claims againſt them, will apply to Rambaut, Gernon, & Co. and thoſe indebted to them, are deſired to make payment to either of the ſubſcribers.

RAMBAUT & GERNON.
GEO: PEGRAM, jun.
JOHN L. MERTENS.

Peterſburg, March 8, 1804. tf

THE BUSINESS

Will be continued as uſual, under the firm of RAMBAUT, GERNON, and Co. in the houſe lately occupied by John L. Mertens, & Co. upper end of Old ſtreet, where they have a very extenſive ſupply of Weſt-India Articles and Groceries, which they offer for ſale, on very reaſonable terms.

RAMBAUT & GERNON.
JOHN L. MERTENS.

Peterſburg, March 8, 1804.

ST. UBES SALT.

THE Cargo of the Swediſh ſhip Suſannah, now at City Point, will be ſold low, if applied for immediately, taken from along ſide.

BUCHANAN & POLLOK.

Peterſburg, 21ſt May, 1804.

WE have now landing a choice parcel old Windward Iſland RUM, for ſale low; and in addition to our uſual ſupply of Spring Goods, a quantity BANDANNOES and INDIA LUSTRINGS.

BUCHANAN & POLLOK.

21ſt May, 1804.

For Sale at this Office,

COURTNEY's COLLECTION

OF

Hymns and Spiritual Songs:

The greater part of which have never before appeared in print.

Lunenburg County,

March Court 1804.

George Tarry and Edward Tarry, Plaintiffs.
Againſt
Chriſtopher M'Connico, and Edm'd P. Bacon, Def'ts.

In Chancery.

The defendant, Chriſtopher M'Connico, not having entered his appearance, and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly, and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that the ſaid defendant, M'Connico, is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth;—On the motion of the plaintiff's, by their counſel, *it is ordered*, that the ſaid defendant appear here on the firſt day of Auguſt court next, and anſwer the complainants bill, or that the ſame will be taken for confeſſed, and the matter thereof decreed accordingly—*and it is further decreed and ordered*, that the defendant, Edmund P. Bacon be enjoined from conveying, ſecreting or delivering over, or parting with, the following negroes in his poſſeſſion, belonging to the defendant M'Connico, to wit—Goliah, Spencer, Lewis, Will, Grace and Nancy and her Children, till the further order of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith publiſhed in one of the Peterſburg Gazettes, for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the courthouſe of this county.

(A copy)

JOHN TAYLOR, D. C.

BRUNSWICK COUNTY,

March Court, 1804.

Keziah Crook, Flora Crook, and Jenny Crook, Compl'ts.
Againſt
Betty Crook, George Trotter and Katy his wife, Benjamin Bennett and Nancy his wife, and Thomas Stewart, (Doctor) Deft's.

In Chancery.

THE defendants Benjamin Bennitt and wife, having failed to enter their appearance, and give ſecurity agreeable to law and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth—on the motion of the complainants, by their counſel, *it is ordered*, that the ſaid defendants Bennett and wife, do appear and file their anſwer, on or before June court next; and that a copy of this order be inſerted in ſome one of the Peterſburg news-papers, for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted up at the front door of the courthouſe of this county, on two ſeveral court days.

(A Copy)

Teſte,
GREEN HILL, D. C.

BRUNSWICK COUNTY,

March Court, 1804.

John Love Complt.
againſt
Thomas Waſhington, adminiſtrator of Hugh Love dec. deft.

In Chancy.

The defendant having failed to enter his appearance and give ſecurity agreeable to law and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth—on the motion of the complainant, by his counſel, *it is ordered* that the ſaid deft. do appear and file his anſwer on or before June court next; and that a copy of this order be inſerted in ſome one of the Peterſburg newspapers for three months ſucceſſively and poſted up at the front door of the courthouſe of this county on two ſeveral court days.

(A Copy)

Teſte.
G. HILL, D. C.

FOR SALE,

The tract of Land, whereon the ſubſcriber now reſides, in Prince George county, held for 400 acres, lying on Joneshole Swamp, 12 miles from Peterſburg. There is on the ſaid tract, an exceeding good dwelling houſe, two ſtory high, 30 feet long by 20, finiſhed in a good manner, with two brick chimnies, and five fire places, and a cellar with two good rooms, which contains one of the fire places—a framed kitchen, with two brick chimnies, a ſmoke houſe, granary, and other out houſes, alſo a beautiful young apple orchard of about 240 trees. There is an excellent ſpring well bricked in, and a good ſpring-houſe, within 80 or 90 yards of the dwelling houſe. About one half of the land is cleared, the remainder is well timbered. The land is not inferior to any in the neighborhood. About 30 acres of this land is good meadow land, ſix or eight of which is now cleared.—The ſituation is high and healthy. Further deſcription is thought unneceſſary, as thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe, it is preſumable, would wiſh to view the premiſes. A great bargain may be had in this land. The purchaſer will be allowed a credit for a part of the purchaſe money. For further particulars apply to

WILLIAM HALL.

April 19, 1804. tf

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